

Effect of Talus Deposit Excavations on Hydrogeochemical Characteristics of Kuvars Spring Water, Maltepe, Istanbul, Turkey

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ABSTRACT

Spring waters consumed for drinking purposes should be clean and quality. These waters with balanced mineral distribution, which do not contain organic substances, whose physical and chemical characteristics comply with certain quality parameters and which do not negatively affect human health are identified as healthy water. Kuvars water is a spring water which is pumped out from the draw well at the Camurluk stream basin of Maltepe province of Istanbul and filled into bottles. The Camurluk stream basin is approximately 4.5 km². The Camurluk stream basin is sedimentary rocks and talus deposit outcrops. Reaching of trace elements, which is found more in the talus deposit samples than outcropping quartzarenite at the basin, to underground aquifer as ions under effect of rains, water rock interaction, leakage and filtration, is prevented by illite type clay levels existing within the talus deposit stack, which have upto 20 cm thickness. However, negative effects of the excavation that were made at the talus deposit reflect on the hydrologic cycle and chemical compositions of well waters. This effect was at first negatively affected the physical characteristics of the well waters. During the rainy periods, the water in the excavated area which was enriched with respect to the suspended sediments was percolated into the groundwaters from the joints and cracks of the quartzarenite. The turbidity value measured in the well waters of K2 and K3 were determined as 40.3 NTU and 34.2 NTU respectively. Although at the basin, the aquifer of underground water and the well waters being managed are quartzarenite, the fact that water types belonging to well waters differ (they are not same) according to the Piper diagram and when the heavy metal content of the water of well numbered KS1 is taken as basis, that some heavy metals such as Al³⁺, Fe²⁺, Ni²⁺, Mn²⁺ and Cu²⁺ be enriched 3 to 40 times in KS2 and KS3 well waters, are caused by talus deposit—water interaction at the excavation area. After a rainfall, in the water that became turbid with the water-talus deposit interaction at the excavation area, the water-mineral interaction has caused the limit value for drinking water suggested by World Health Organization (WHO) to be exceeded with the Al³⁺ concentration of 189 ppb detected in KS2 well water and Fe²⁺ concentration of 185 ppb has caused to approach the drinking water limit value of 200 ppb permitted by World Health Organization (WHO), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), European Union (EU) and Turkish Standards (TS). Therefore, at the water basins where bottled spring waters consumed for drinking purposes are produced, technical undertakings that shall disturb the stability of geological units should not be permitted.

Keywords: Hydrogeochemistry; Kuvars Water; Talus Deposit; Excavation; Water Quality; Turkiye

1. Introduction

Chemical compositions of waters are determined by water-rock interactions, types of suspended sediments carried by surface waters, mineralogical and geochemical properties of bed sediments and the natural environments and environmental factors. Precipitation runoff, leakage of surface waters into rocks, climate, erosion and weathering states of geological units also contribute to this effect [1-3].

As it is known, the element enrichment in the geochemical environment and the geochemical processes develops chemical mobilities of the elements. Various processes such as the movement of minerals, changes in mineral ions, redox potential and resedimentation affect the chemical mobility [4,5].

Heavy metals that can be contained in the spring waters pass into the surface and groundwaters as a result of the natural and/or anthropogenic activities. The geological weathering and erosion can be given as examples of the natural sources and the industrial, mining and agricultural

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activities as the examples of the anthropogenic activities. Movement and resedimentation following physical and chemical weathering are activated by hydrological processes [6].

Within several countries throughout the world, some researches related to the chemistry, water-rock interaction and water qualities of bottled spring and mineral waters, which are consumed for drinking purposes, were conducted. Some of them are, one conducted by [7] about amounts of trace elements in the bottled waters of Nigeria, one by [8] about drinking waters of Ethiopia and health, A study on the geochemistry of the Han River basin and on the factors controlling the compositions of the major ions in the stream waters was conducted by [9] in China and a study on the evaluation of the natural and anthropogenic effects on the sediment geochemistry of Nestos River was conducted by [10] in Greece.

On the other hand in Turkey, limited number of studies aimed at determination of qualities of bottled waters consumed for drinking purposes and at protection of consumers were made. First of these studies was made by [11] and with this study, drinkabilities and qualities of spring and mineral waters at Istanbul, Sakarya, Bursa and Canakkale were determined. Hydrogeochemical properties and effects on human health of Kirkegit and Ozancik hot mineral waters were evaluated by [12] and label informations of 103 brands of bottled waters being consumed throughout Turkey were evaluated again by [13] and it was determined that the amounts of ions such as Fe^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , As^{3+} and Al^{3+} in some spring and mineral waters were above the limit values of World Health Organization, United States Environmental Protection Agency, European Union and Turkish Standards.

In order to determine the suitability for consumption of spring and drinking waters being sold at the supermarkets in Istanbul, analysis of major ion and of several anionic components were made by [14]. With this study, it was determined that As^{3+} content in one of the water samples had exceeded three times the limit value of European Union (EU). High levels of arsenic in waters should be due to geological or environmental reasons.

As a result of the research on hydrogeochemistry in the Buyukmelen River basin conducted by [15], it was determined in soil samples produced by physical weathering of agglomerate, basalt, andesite, volcanic sandstone and graywacke, which are the sources of ions such as Fe^{2+} , Al^{3+} and Mn^{2+} , that the water-rock interaction is more effective during the rainy periods.

In the literature, there are publications about the permeability of exposed taluses in the water basins at the high altitude areas and setting forth that some geological units retains water in high proportions due to the effect of the taluses and that they serve as natural water reservoirs. In the research made by [16], it was determined that, in

the watershed at the western part of the Canadian Rockies, the mountain snowpacks flows to the lowlands through the bedrocks and talus in the form of surface runoff together with melting of the snows. The drainage under the bedrock and talus interaction is deposited in the soil beneath the geological coverage on which grassland meadow has grown. It was determined that, the formation controlled by bedrock topography, had the characteristics of a water reservoir (dam).

The talus deposits in Istanbul, which are the subject matters of the present study, have the characteristics of an impermeable unit due to their geological, vegetation cover and ground properties. Since exposed taluses in the research field are over the quartzarenites, pollution of the groundwaters within the quartzarenites due to agricultural and anthropogenic effects is not possible.

In Turkey, the waters collecting within rocks and aquifers and exit to earth by themselves or taken out by technical methods from one or more outlets are defined as spring water. The spring waters in question must carry the physical and chemical characteristics specified in the Regulation Concerning Water Intended for Human Consumption [17]. Spring waters are offered for consumption for drinking purposes after they are bottled.

One important water basin at which quality spring waters consumed at Istanbul are produced is the Camurluk stream basin. That's why, this study was conducted to determine possible effects of earth excavation at outcropping talus deposit of the Camurluk stream basin on the well waters of the basin, using geologic, hydrologic and hydrogeochemical methods. Kuvvars water, a spring water, is being managed at the Camurluk stream basin. The Camurluk stream basin is located at Maltepe district of Istanbul province (**Figure 1**). Elevation of upstream side of the Camurluk stream is approximately 395 m and of downstream side is about 180 m. The Camurluk stream water basin is approximately 4.5 km².

2. Materials and Methods

In order to reveal the effect of the excavation made in the talus on the chemical composition of the groundwaters, first of all, 1/10000 scaled geological map of the Camurluk stream basin was prepared. Rock samples collected from Aydos Formation. Soil samples were taken from the talus in the research field by soil auger as approximately 1 kg each. On the other hand, the water wells were sampled in the arid (September 2009) and rainy (December 2010) periods.

Mineral constituents of the rock samples in the study area were examined by optical microscopy. The mineralogical identification of rock and talus deposit samples were done using X-ray diffractometry (XRD, Phillips 1730 diffractometer with a $\text{CuK}\alpha$ source) at the Geochemistry Laboratory, Istanbul University.

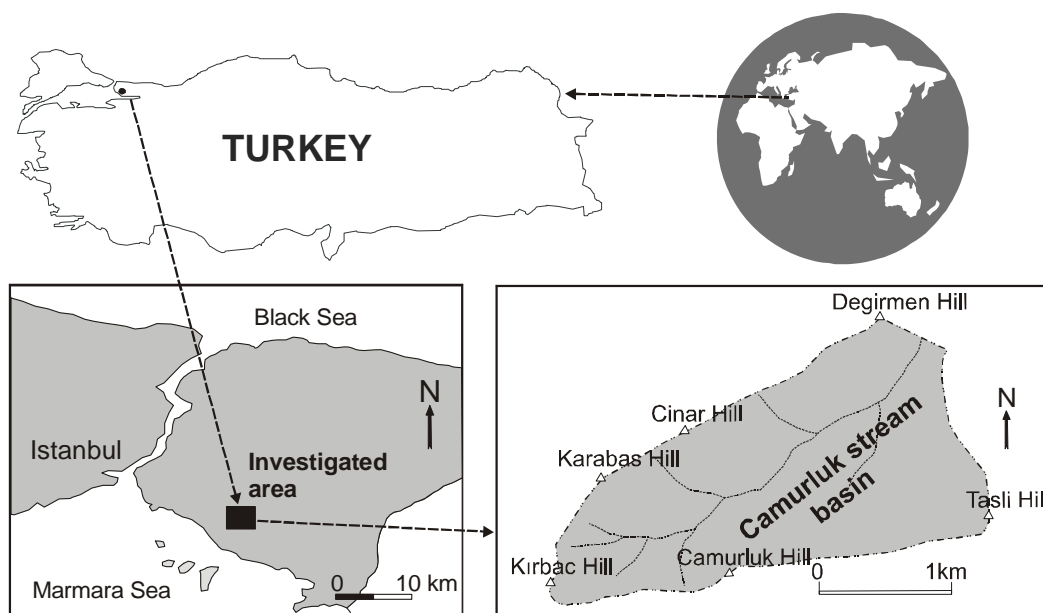


Figure 1. Location map of the study area.

The major compounds (SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , MgO , MnO , CaO , TiO_2 , Na_2O , K_2O , P_2O_5 , LOI) and trace element (Fe , Al , As , Hg , Ag , Co , Cr , Cd , Pb , Ni , Ti , Ba , Mn , Zn , Cu , Se , Sb , U) analyses of rock and talus deposit samples were performed at Alschemex Laboratories, Canada. The trace element studies were carried out using the ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometer) technique in the laboratory. The concentration of major oxides were analyzed by lithium borate fusion and XRF.

Well water samples were collected in two sets of 1000 ml polyethylene bottles, one acidified with HNO_3 for cation analysis and the other untreated for anions. The major ion and turbidity analyses of the well waters were performed at the Advanced Analysis Laboratory of Istanbul University. Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} were analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS), with a precision of $\pm 5\%$. Cl^- and HCO_3^- were determined by colorimetric method. SO_4^{2-} was analysed by turbidimetric method. Overall charge balance errors ranged between 4.61% and 4.76%. The balance errors (%) were accurated. Turbidity was analysed by nephelometric method.

Heavy metal analyses (Al^{3+} , As^{3+} , Ag^{3+} , Hg^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Cr^{3+} , Pb^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Ti^{4+} , Se^{4+} , Si^{4+} , Ba^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Sb^{3+} , U^{3+} and Fe^{2+}) of the well waters were carried out using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) at a detection limit of 0.01 ppb.

The pH and electrical conductivity were measured in the field using portable Hanna EC and pH meters. Before measurements, the apparatus was calibrated with freshly prepared buffer solutions of pH 4.0 and 7.00. The total dissolved solids (TDS) were calculated as the sum of the above ion concentrations.

3. Climate

At the research area, summers are cool but not rainy. Winters are cold and snowy. The period with the highest precipitation is winter. Taking also into consideration the elevation of 395 m of the basin including the water well belonging to Kuvars water, it can be said that main feeding source of the underground water at the Camurluk stream basin is precipitation.

Evapotranspiration

The conversion of water from liquid or solid state to water vapor is called "evaporation", release of the water within a plant as vapor to the atmosphere is called "transpiration". The sum of these two events is called "evapotranspiration".

The amount of water released to the atmosphere by ground and vegetation cover fed by precipitation and groundwaters is called the potential evapotranspiration (Etp). The precipitation and ground may not always meet the water required by potential evapotranspiration. In this case, the amount of water that can be provided by ground, vegetation cover and precipitation to "evapotranspiration" is called the real evapotranspiration (Etr).

According to [18] method, the water balance table of a place is prepared by using average monthly temperature, average monthly precipitation and monthly evapotranspiration values of that place. The table of water balance obtained with these data shows the annual amount of water stored in the soil, monthly change of the water stored, annual real evapotranspiration amounts, water surplus and deficit in the soil, runoff and moisture content.

In the Thornthwaite method, the formula $E_{tp} = 16 \times (10x/I)^a \times p$ is used in calculating the potential evapo-

transpiration values. Here,

t: Average monthly temperature (°C)

i: Monthly temperature index

I: Annual total heat index

$$i = (t/5)^{1.514} \quad I = \sum i$$

$$a = 6.75 \times 10^{-7} \times I^3 - 7.71 \times 10^{-5} \times I^2 + 1.79 \times 10^{-2} \times I + 0.492$$

p: Latitude correction factor, and

Etp: Monthly potential evapotranspiration amount (mm).

Utilizing the precipitation and temperature values obtained from Istanbul Directorate of Meteorology [19] covering the years 1970-2010, water budget of the Camurluk stream basin was calculated (Table 1). From the calculations made using the monthly precipitation and temperature values measured for the Camurluk stream basin, annual sum of the potential evapotranspiration (Etp) was found as 766.6 mm and sum of the real evapotranspiration (Etr) as 611.2 mm. According to the Table 1, since monthly precipitation in the months January, February, March and April exceeds the real evapotranspiration, surface runoff of the surplus precipitation happens. The moisture proportion for the months May, June, July, August and September was found negative (-). Total annual sum of the water surplus is 283.8 mm. This value is 36.5% of the total precipitation of 694.5 mm. Water deficit in the months July, August and September is 330.5 mm. Ground reserve of 100 mm has been completed in December.

4. Geology

With the research, firstly, in order to determine the regions where quartzarenites outcrop at the Camurluk stream basin, 1/10000 scaled geology map of an area of 4.5 km² was prepared and geological cross section is shown in Figure 2(a). The geological sequence at the study area is as Kurtkoy Formation, Aydos Formation and Talus deposit

from bottom up [20]. These are:

4.1. Kurtkoy Formation

Kurtkoy Formation is formed of arkose and shale. It is a medium and thick layered structure. Arkose contain quartz (average 50 vol.%), feldspar (25%), rock fragment (15%) and cement (10%) material. It is at lower Ordovisian age [20] (Figure 2).

4.2. Aydos Formation

Aydos Formation occur in most of the study area and consist of Consists of quartzarenite, clayed shale and clayed sandstones. The quartz arenites at the research area are corrosion resistant and quite hard. Layering of quartzarenites varies from 20 cm to 80 cm. Between the quartzarenite layers, there exist reddish, yellowish clayey shale and clayey sandstone levels upto the thickness of 5 - 10 cm.

At Aydos Formation, apparent and regular joints and cracks and lenses exhibiting quartz conglomerate characteristic exist. Secondary quartz filling has developed at the cracks. Average Istanbul-wide thickness of Aydos Formation is approximately 300 m. Almost whole of this thickness is seen in the Camurluk stream basin. The quartzarenite observed in pinkish, whitish colours consists of plutonic quartz grains which are grown very well tall, cemented, having fine and coarse sand sizes.

Quartzarenite, consists of quartz (average 95 vol. %), labradorite, mica, opaque minerals and rock fragments. The clayey sahale contain quartz, calcite, plagioclase and clay minerals. The clayey sandstone composed of quartz, plagioclase, muscovite and clay minerals. It was determined by X-ray powder diffractogram that the soil sample contain quartz, labradorite, and illite type clay minerals. It is at middle Ordovisian age [20] (Figure 2).

Table 1. Values of water budget calculated by the [18] method for the Camurluk stream basin.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
T	6.1	6.1	7.9	12.3	16.9	21.6	23.9	23.8	20.1	15.7	11.4	8.1	14.5
TI	1.35	1.35	2.0	3.91	6.32	9.17	10.68	10.62	8.22	5.65	3.48	2.08	64.83
PE	14.8	14.8	20.1	32	60	98	120	118	92	57	35	25	
CF	0.84	0.83	1.03	1.11	1.24	1.25	1.27	1.18	1.04	0.96	0.83	0.81	
CPE	12.4	12.3	20.7	35.5	74.4	122.5	152.4	139.2	95.7	57.7	26.6	20.25	766.6
P	85.5	69.9	63.3	46.4	31.5	26.5	23.3	33.0	39.4	84.2	89.4	103.0	695.4
DS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-42.9	-57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	62.8	7.7	
S	100	100	100	100	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	92.3	100	
ETR	12.4	12.3	20.7	35.5	74.4	83.6	23.3	33	39.4	84.2	89.4	103	611.2
WD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	129.1	106.2	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	330.5
EW	73.1	57.5	42.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	62.8	7.7	283.8
RO	48.2	52.90	47.8	29.4	14.7	7.4	3.7	1.85	0.93	14.8	38.9	23.3	283.8
MR	5.8	4.68	2.05	0.30	-0.57	-0.78	-0.84	-0.76	-0.58	0.53	2.36	4.08	

[T (Temperature-°C); TI (Temperature Indice); PE (Potential Evapotranspiration-mm); CF (Correction Factor); CPE (Corrected PE-mm); P (Precipitation-mm); DS (Storage Change); S (Storage); ETR (Real Evapotranspiration-mm); WD (Water Defiency); EW (Excessive Water); RO (Runoff-mm); MR (Moisture Ratio)].

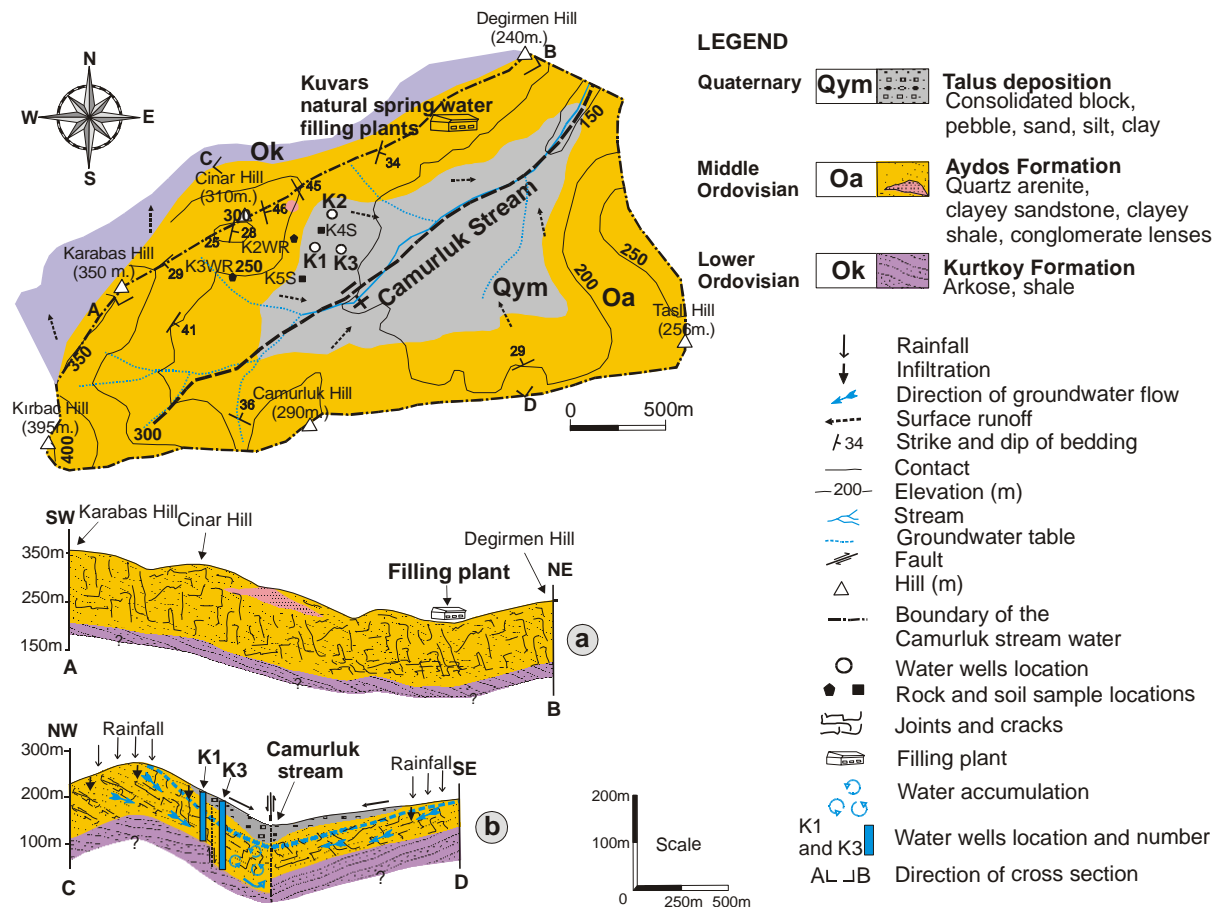


Figure 2. Schematic cross-sections and geological map of the study area, (a) Geological cross-section, (b) Hydrological cross-section.

4.3. Talus Deposit

At the hills of the Camurluk stream basin, there exist sharp edged quartzarenite gravels and blocks produced by physical weathering with sizes up to 50 cm and the average size of 2 - 10 cm. Between the gravels and blocks, there exist finer grained reddish brown sandy clays.

The quartz and clay minerals are typically produced from the quartzarenite and clayey sandstones, which are the lithology of the Aydos formation. The quartz and clay minerals were differentiated during weathering. While the quartz mineral has been ionized and transported with the surface water, since the clay mineral is immobile, it has accumulated at the place of weathering. The materials produced by geological weathering such as rock fragments with different sizes, gravels, sand and silt sized materials and clay have been moved downward and stored at the lowland or low-sloped areas and formed current talus deposit [20] (Figure 2).

4.4. Structural Geology

The cracks and discontinuities observed at quartzarenites indicate that research area has been affected quite much

by regional tectonics. A vertical fault has formed in the Camurluk stream basin due to movement in the North Anatolian Fault.

The North Anatolian Fault is one of the most important tectonic features of the North Anatolian Fault Zone system, which is an active, right lateral strike-slip fault approximately 1200km long which separates the Eurasian continental plate from the Anatolian sub-plate [15].

5. Hydrogeology

Since the debits of the spring waters are not sufficient at the densely populated cities of Turkey, firstly it was permitted to produce spring water from the boreholes with 10 - 20 m depth. Since it still could not solve the problem, it was allowed to operate the groundwaters to be pumped out from the water wells as spring water pursuant to a regulation issued by the Ministry of Health in 2005. That's why these waters are sold as spring or mineral waters in Turkey.

The vegetal ground cover at the top level of (Figure 3(a)) outcropping talus deposit among K1 water well, which is operated under Kuvars water brand, K2 water

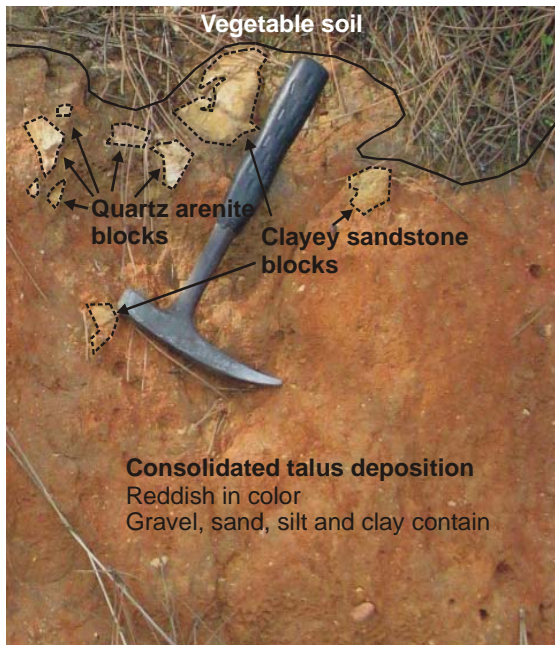


Figure 3. A block diagram representation of the talus deposition, water wells and hydrological cycle, a) Pre-excavation view of talus deposits in the study area, b) K2 and K3 numbered wells affected by underground waters infiltration of suspended sediment in the rainy period from the excavation area, c) Detailed column section of the talus deposition.

well, which will be taken into operation at a near future and K3 water well owned by Kocaturk, were excavated by earth movers (Figure 3(b), Figure 4). The purpose of excavation was construction.

The spring waters drawn from K1, K2 and K3 water wells by submersible pump are waters accumulated in the crack and discontinuity zones in quartzarenites.

Camurluk stream basin is the highest altitude among the surroundings basins. For this reason, no groundwater input from the surroundings basins into the Camurluk stream basin. At the Camurluk stream basin, level of the groundwater may decrease even partially, due to, for example, lower rainfall caused by aridity and/or pumping out excessive water (illegally) from the water wells.

Since the clayed levels within the talus deposit which are rich in illite minerals are consolidated, it prevents water entry into the aquifer below the talus deposit from surface likely to occur as leakage/filtration by effect of rain (Figure 3(c)).

With the unpermitted excavation made on an area of approximately 1500 m² in between the water wells, hundreds m³ of soil was excavated (Figure 4). First negative influences of the mentioned intervention (Figure 3(b)) were seen after the first rain fell to the region. After the rain fell on the soil that was loosened and rich in clay minerals, the surface water has become turbid.

Water Balance

Monthly variation graph for the precipitation and potential evaporation is given in the Figure 5. According to the Figure 5, participation was accepted as the feeding source in determining the available groundwater potential of the Camurluk stream basin. According to the measurements for 40 years obtained from Istanbul Meteorology

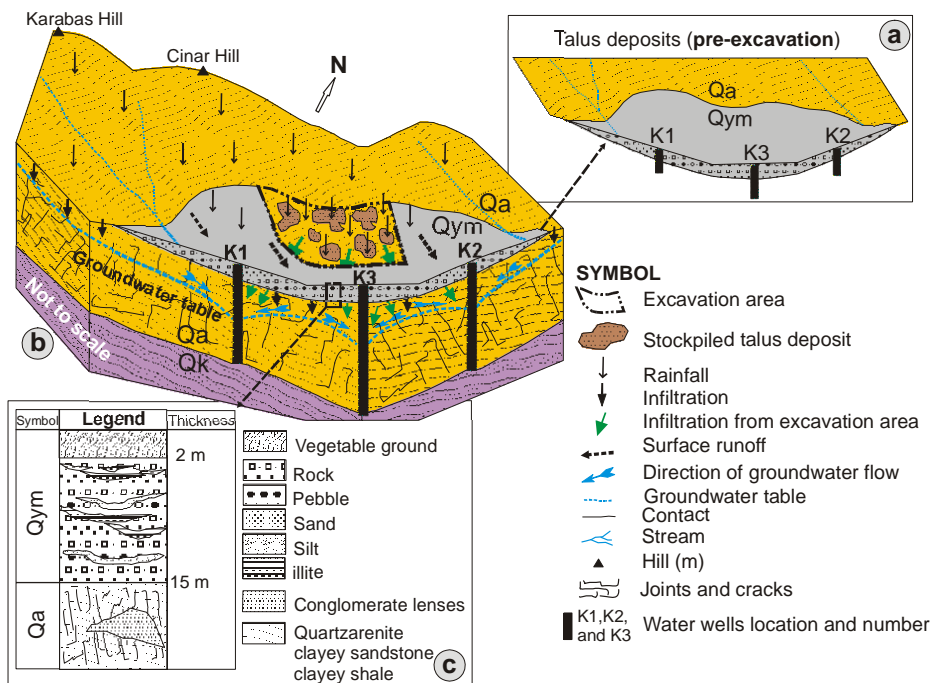


Figure 4. Positions of the K1, K2 and K3 numbered wells in the excavation area.

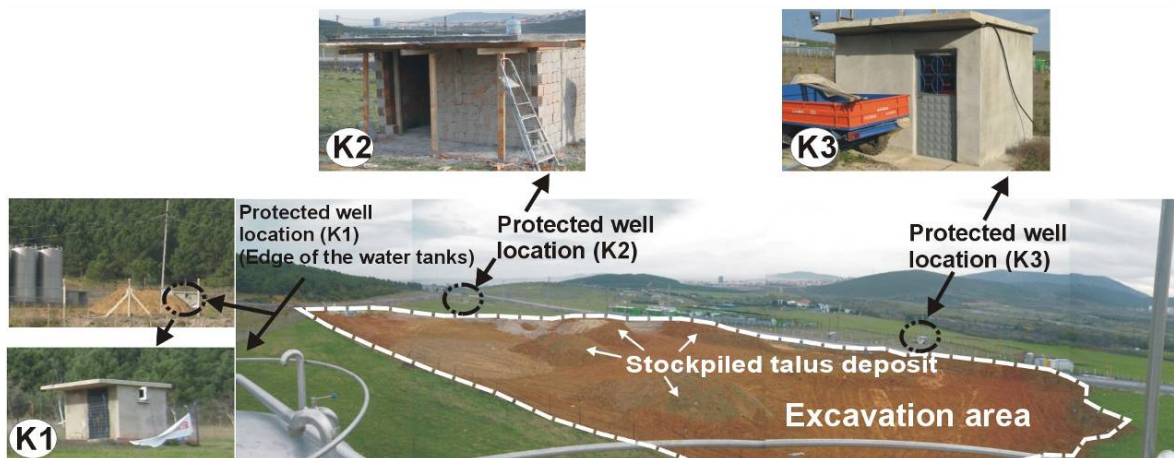


Figure 5. Thornthwaite's water budget diagram in the Camurluk stream basin.

Station, the mean amount of rainfall for the study area and around was determined as 694.5 mm.

Considering the recharge (feeding) region of 3.562 km², the amount of rainfall to the recharge region was calculated as 2.472 × 10⁶ m³/year. The flow direction of the groundwaters is from higher altitude levels to the lower altitude levels (in the flow direction of the Camurluk stream). Since the real evaporation (E_{tr}) in the study area was calculated as 611.2 mm using the Thornthwaite method, the rainfall for the recharge region is 2.177 × 10⁶ m³/year. In case the discharge and recharge amounts are assumed equal for the recharge region, the difference between the recharge and discharge amounts is found as 0.2949 × 10⁶ m³/year. Considering that the amount of water that can be used reliably corresponds to 70 % of 0.2949 × 10⁶ m³/year, the amount of underground water that can be used reliably for the Camurluk stream basin was calculated as 206400 m³/year (0.2064 × 10⁶ m³/year).

6. Geochemistry

The results of major oxides and trace element analysis of the rock and talus deposit samples taken from the Camurluk stream basin are presented in **Table 2**. According to the analysis results, quartzarenite samples contain more than 96% SiO₂. At the soil samples, amounts of Al₂O₃ and Fe₂O₃ are more than that of quartzarenite. When the contents of trace elements in rock and talus deposit samples are compared, it was determined that the amounts of trace elements in talus deposit samples were more than that of quartzarenite.

Since the quartzarenites settle at high energy shallow and clean coastal environments, the geochemistry of the minerals in the rock to low trace element amounts within rock. On the other hand, high proportion of trace elements in soil samples is caused by element enrichment developing after weathering of quartzarenite.

Table 2. Major element (%) and trace element analysis results (ppm) in rock (WR) and talus deposit (S) samples.

	K2WR (Quartzarenite)	K3WR (Quartzarenite)	K4S (Soil)	K5S (Soil)
SiO ₂	97.45	96.59	78.84	72.81
Al ₂ O ₃	0.88	0.88	7.19	11.44
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.73	1.39	4.91	5.74
MnO	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.07
MgO	0.09	0.08	0.34	0.57
CaO	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.21
Na ₂ O	0.11	0.11	0.26	0.37
K ₂ O	0.22	0.15	0.77	1.17
TiO ₂	0.04	0.23	0.84	0.87
P ₂ O ₅	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.08
LOI	0.23	0.35	6.28	6.68
Total	99.81	99.85	99.79	100.01
Al	0.45	0.44	3.46	5.74
Sb	0.18	0.47	1.61	1.05
As	1.3	2.5	12.6	13.5
Ba	90	20	230	310
Cd	<0.02	<0.02	0.09	0.03
Cr	18	33	112	89
Co	0.6	0.4	18.3	21
Cu	3.2	2.6	14	17.1
Fe	4000	9200	31100	36900
Ti	190	880	4030	4190
Mn	39	31	889	541
Pb	2.1	2.2	27.5	22.3
Hg	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.10
Ni	2	2.5	24.3	34.8
Se	1	1	2	2
Ag	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.09
U	0.3	0.3	2.4	2.4
Zn	2	4	36	46

7. Hydrogeochemistry

Chemical compositions of surface and underground waters change following interaction with geological units and physical and chemical weatherings at the surrounding rocks. This change may be realized as passing of the ions mobilized from the rocks, minerals and soils and suspended sediments into the spring waters. The elements such as Al^{3+} , Fe^{2+} and Mn^{2+} within the clay minerals, which are suspended sediments, may pass into the surface and underground waters as ions (heavy metal) following water-mineral interaction [21]. Hence, concentrations in natural waters of some ions that may negatively affect human health may increase [22,23].

7.1. Some Technical Properties of Water Wells

Water well K1 has a 100 m depth, water well K2 has a 128 m depth and water well K3 has a 150 m depth. The cracks and joints in the quartzarenites having water input to the wells were installed filter pipes. Those parts with no well input (talus, the levels of quartzarenite not containing cracks or joints and arkoses) was installed plain pipes (Figure 6).

Since at first 1-2 m of the wells, vegetal soil and next talus deposit have been cut, plain pipes have been installed at 10 m top part of well K1, at 12 m top part of the well K2 and 15 m top part at the well K3, from well top downwards.

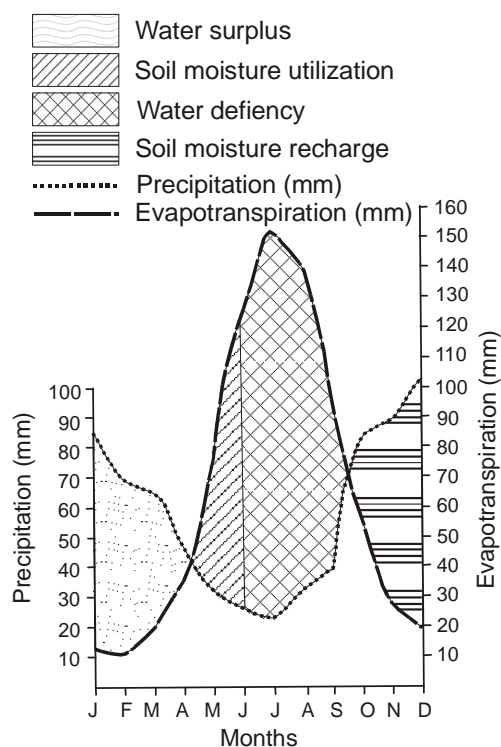


Figure 6. Geological logs and pipe types of water wells in the Camurluk stream basin.

Daily 20 m³ of water is drawn from well K1, 10 m³ from well K2 and 40 m³ from well K3. Next to the well K1, since the well is being operated now, there are 10 silo type tanks in which the water drawn is stored to be used when needed.

7.2. Major Ion Content of Well Waters

The results of major ion analysis of the spring waters taken from K1, K2 and K3 water wells at the stream basin in summer 2010, winter 2010 and 2011 are given in Table 3. According to analysis results, with respect to major ion contents of spring waters, the amount of ions is the most in KS2 well water (109 mg/l in Winter 2011) and is the least in KS1 well water (41.21 mg/l in Summer 2010).

7.3. Water-Rock Interaction

The composition of the well waters for including pH, EC, Turbidity and TDS are given in Table 3. In the well waters, pH values ranges from 6.0 to 6.6. The pH of the well water samples are near-neutral to slightly acidic. The EC in the well waters ranges from 64.5 to 112 μ S/cm. The total dissolved solids (TDS) ranges from 41.21 to 109 mg/l. The NICB of the well waters ranges from 14.17 to 28.65.

In natural waters, the measured major elements (K^+ , Na^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Cl^- , HCO_3^- and SO_4^{2-}) account for most of the dissolved load, and the Normalized In Organic Charge Balance (NICB) = $[(TZ^+ - TZ^-)/TZ^+ \text{ in meq/l}] \times 100\%$ where $TZ^+ = Na^+ + K^+ + 2Mg^{2+} + 2Ca^{2+}$ and $TZ^- = Cl^- + HCO_3^- + 2SO_4^{2-}$ is used to estimate overall analytical uncertainty (Table 3). NICB should ideally be close to zero, unless one or more ions have been overlooked in the analyses. This is far in excess of the analytical error and suggests the existence of unanalyzed anions. [24] reported that pulses of Ca^{2+} associated with unmeasured anions (e.g., nitrate, phosphate, organic) from anthropogenic sources (e.g., fertilizer) must be responsible for the high NICB in well water samples.

Quartzarenite and sandstone blocks, gravels, sand and illite type sediments which are dominantly observed in the talus deposit sometimes exhibits horizontal and vertical sorting in the storage environment. Talus deposits contain lens-shaped clay levels. Clay sand and graveled levels of talus deposits have been well-consolidated (Figure 7).

According to logs belonging to K1, K2 and K3 numbered water wells in the study area, thickness of talus deposit is about 15 m at the region where water wells are located. Thickness of talus deposit increases hillside down in the direction of slope and reaches 30 m in the Camurluk stream.

The position of the well waters in the Schoeller [25], Piper [26] and Gibbs [2] diagrams are shown Figure 8-10. Figure 8 shows the following proportions of anions

Table 3. The results of major ion analysis of the KS1, KS2 and KS3 numbered well water samples in summer 2009 and winter 2010.

Well no	K1			K1			K2			K3		
Sample no	KS1 Summer (2009)			KS1 Winter (2010)			KS2 Winter (2010)			KS3 Winter (2010)		
Ions	mg/l	meq/l	meq/l (%)	mg/l	meq/l	meq/l (%)	mg/l	meq/l	meq/l (%)	mg/l	meq/l	meq/l (%)
pH	6.0			6.2			6.6			6.3		
Na ⁺	6.8	0.2957	48.23	8.2	0.3566	45.13	9.2	0.4001	26.71	8.0	0.3479	50.71
K ⁺	1.9	0.0486	7.29	1.8	0.0460	5.82	1.4	0.0358	2.39	1.6	0.0409	5.96
Ca ²⁺	3.57	0.1750	28.54	5.1	0.2500	31.64	18.5	0.9068	60.55	3.56	0.1754	25.56
Mg ²⁺	1.14	0.0938	15.29	1.67	0.1374	17.39	1.90	0.1547	10.33	1.48	0.1218	17.75
Cl ⁻	5.2	0.1464	26.18	4.4	0.1239	17.25	5.1	0.1436	10.22	3.1	0.0873	13.01
SO ₄ ²⁻	9.5	0.1979	34.40	12.0	0.2500	34.81	14.9	0.3104	22.09	8.1	0.1687	25.15
HCO ₃ ⁻	13.1	0.2147	38.40	21	0.3442	49.93	58	0.9508	67.68	25.3	0.4147	61.83
TDS	41.21			54.17			109			51.14		
EC (μS/cm)	81			107			112			64.5		
Turbidity (NTU)	0.0		0.0				40.3			34.2		
Σ cations		0.6131			0.7900			1.4974			0.6860	
Σ anions		0.5590			0.7181			1.4048			0.6707	
TZ ⁺		0.8819			1.1774			2.4042			0.9832	
TZ ⁻		0.7569			0.9681			1.7152			0.8394	
^b Check acc.		-4.61			4.76			-3.19			1.12	
^c NICB		14.17			17.77			28.65			14.62	

^b Check accuracy (% balance error) = $[(\sum \text{ cations} - \sum \text{ anions}) / (\sum \text{ cations} + \sum \text{ anions})] \times 100$;

^c Normalized Inorganic ChargeBalance (%NICB) = $[(TZ^+ - TZ^-) / TZ^+] \times 100$ % (meq/l). $TZ^+ = Na^+ + K^+ + 2Mg^{2+} + 2Ca^{2+}$. $TZ^- = Cl^- + HCO_3^- + 2SO_4^{2-}$.

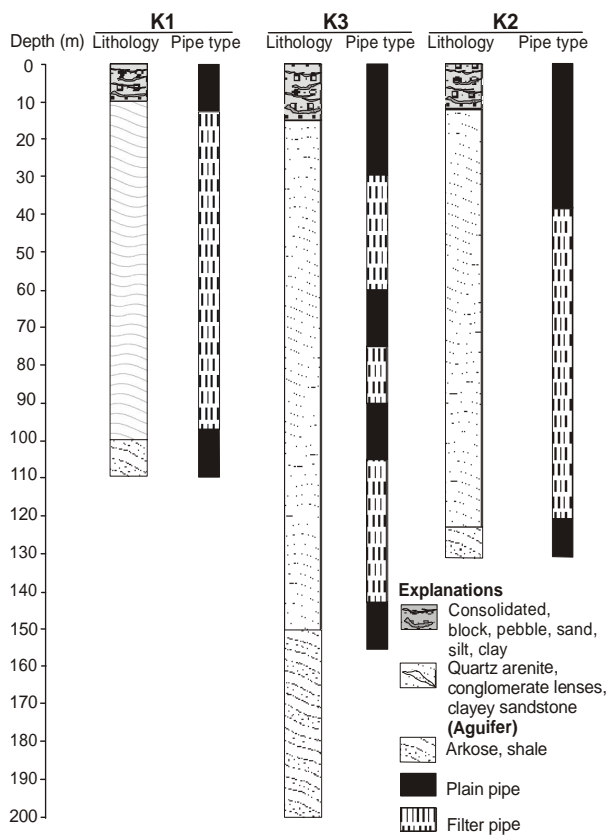


Figure 7. A general view of talus deposition.

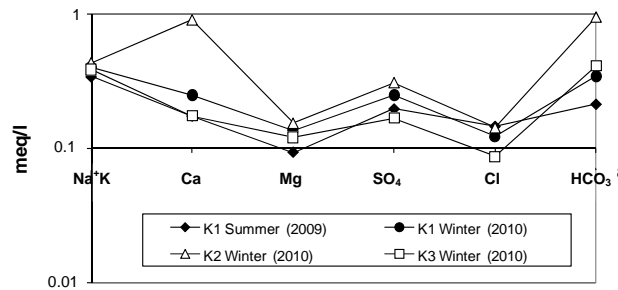


Figure 8. Schoeller diagram of the well water samples.

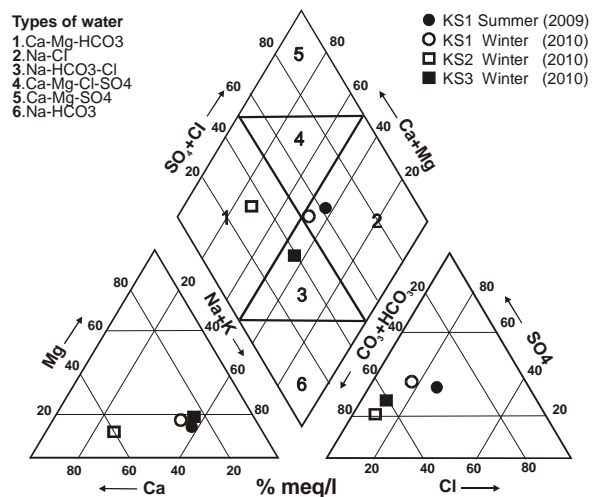


Figure 9. Piper diagram of the well water samples.

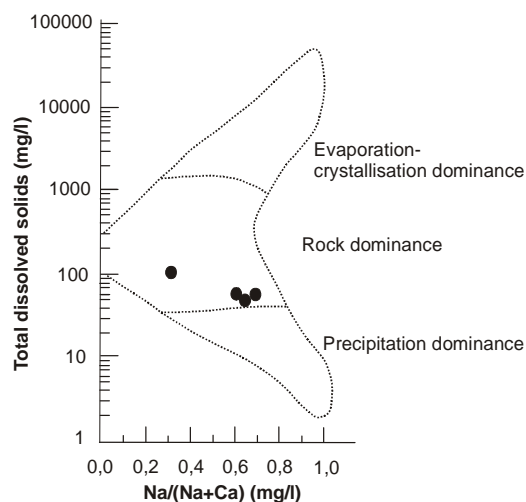


Figure 10. Gibbs diagram of the well water samples.

and cations: $r(\text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+) > r(\text{Ca}^{2+}) > r(\text{Mg}^{2+})$ and $r(\text{HCO}_3^-) > r(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) > r(\text{Cl}^-)$. According to Schoeller diagram, the following proportions for summer and winter seasons of cations and anions of well waters are same, but deviation was determined for Ca^{2+} ion in winter season sample of KS2 well water. According to Piper diagram, water types of well waters were determined as Ca^{2+} - Mg^{2+} - HCO_3^- , Na^+ - HCO_3^- - Cl^- and Na^+ - Cl^- type. On the other hand, according to Gibbs diagram, well waters indicates interaction with rocks.

Most important factor in KS2 well water being rich in Ca^{2+} ions and the waters pumped out from quartzarenite aquifer exhibiting a distribution as if they belong to three different water types is the fact that water rock interaction of the excavation made at the talus deposit was affected the water chemistry.

Since the quartzarenites in the Camurluk stream basin are very hard and since the quartzarenite does not contain decomposable mineral, development of any change in chemical composition of underground water by water rock interaction does not become possible.

On the other hand, the surface water rich in ions that filtrates under influence of precipitation from the soil which has more elements compared to quartzarenite in geochemical respect, cannot pass into underground water. The barrier to this passing is the clayed levels rich in illite minerals contained in the talus deposit (and function as barrier) of surface water that became turbid during and after rains (Figure 2(b)). Because of this property, it becomes possible for Kuvars branded spring water to be offered for public consumption, being bottled after a simple filtration process. However, since natural course of hydrologic cycle has been changed by excavation process, in the waters of K2 and K3 wells near the excavation area, some major ion and heavy metal enrichments have been occurred.

7.4. Heavy Metal Content of Well Waters

The results of heavy metal analysis of the spring waters taken from water wells are given in Table 4. According to analysis results, increments in the amounts of ions such as As^{3+} , Cu^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , Ag^{3+} , Ni^{2+} and Si^{4+} were determined in the well waters during transition from arid to rainy season.

Among the ions that pass into well waters by water-rock interaction from outcropping rocks in the Camurluk basin during hydrologic cycle, Zn^{2+} and Al^{3+} ions exceed the limit values permitted for drinking and spring waters by [22], Pb^{2+} ion exceeds the same permitted by [22,23, 27] and [17,28], Ti^{4+} ion exceeds the same permitted by [23] and Fe^{2+} ion exceeds the same permitted by [7] and Turkish Standard [17,28] (Table 5).

8. Turbidity in the Well Waters

In the excavation area, the turbidity values of the waters in the wells K2 (being operated) and K3 (will be put into operation) enriched with respect to suspended sediments (quartz and clay minerals) due to effect of precipitation, exceed the limit values allowed by World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), European Union (EU) and Turkish Standards (TS) (Table 4).

The turbid water percolates downwards through the layers, cracks and joints of the quartzarenites underlying

Table 4. The results of heavy metal analysis (ppb) of the K1, K2 and K3 numbered well water samples in summer 2009 and winter 2010.

Well no	K1	K1	K2	K3
Sample no	KS1 Summer (2009)	KS1 Winter (2010)	KS2 Winter (2010)	KS3 Winter (2010)
Al^{3+}	32.3	4.2	189	16.2
Sb^{3+}	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
As^{3+}	0.15	0.19	0.37	<0.10
Ba^{2+}	26.8	20.2	28	13.9
Cd^{2+}	<0.05	<0.05	0.06	<0.05
Cr^{3+}	<0.50	<0.50	0.88	<0.50
Co^{2+}	<0.10	<0.10	0.30	<0.10
Cu^{2+}	1.93	2.11	1.76	6.27
Fe^{2+}	38	<30	185	68
Pb^{2+}	0.18	0.64	59.4	1.29
Zn^{2+}	8.8	<3	<3	25.5
Mn^{2+}	1.97	0.29	13.8	1.04
Hg^{2+}	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Ni^{2+}	0.57	1.11	2.00	7.07
Se^{4+}	<1	<1	<1	<1
Ag^{3+}	0.015	0.028	0.025	0.020
Ti^{4+}	<10	<10	12	<10
U^{3+}	<0.010	<0.01	0.049	<0.010
Si^{4+}	4710	5820	7440	6150

Table 5. The limits permitted by the World Health Organization [22], European Union [27], United States Environmental Protection Agency [23], and Regulation [17] for drinking and natural waters (mg/l).

	WHO 2006 (Drinking water)	EPA 2009 (Drinking water)	EU 98/83/EC (Drinking water)	TS 266 and RG25730 (Spring water)
Al ³⁺	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fe ²⁺	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
As ³⁺	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ag ³⁺	0.005	0.1	x	x
Hg ²⁺	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001
Co ²⁺	x	x	x	x
Cd ²⁺	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.005
Cr ³⁺	0.05	0.1	0.05	0.05
Pb ²⁺	0.01	0.015	0.01	0.01
Ni ²⁺	0.02	x	0.02	0.02
Ti ⁴⁺	x	0.002	x	x
Ba ²⁺	0.7	2.0	x	x
Mn ²⁺	0.5	0.05	0.05	0.05
Zn ²⁺	0.01	5	x	x
Cu ²⁺	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.0
Se ⁴⁺	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01
Sb ³⁺	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.005
U ³⁺	0.015	0.03	x	x
Turbidity	5 NTU	0.3 NTU	1 NTU	1 NTU

the talus deposit. The turbid water has negatively influenced the quality of the well water K3. The turbid water has made unusable the submersible pump used for pumping out water from the well K3 being operated.

From the turbidity analyses made in 2009 and 2010 of the water of well K1, the turbidity value was determined as 0 NTU (Table 3).

9. Results and Discussion

According to Regulation of Water Pollution Control [29], Kuvars spring (bottled) water, which is filled at water production plant after it undergoes a simple filtration process and offered for public consumption, is classified as high quality underground water. Again according to the same regulation, the underground waters in the Camurluk stream basin are among the rare spring waters belonging the 1st class water quality characteristics in terms of formation, feeding, aquifer type, continuity of aquifer and geological and hydrogeochemical characteristics. The fact that the quality of these water may well degrade at any time was determined with the fact that excavation near K1, K2 and K2 well locations has changed the natural course of hydrologic cycle. The excavation area is about 20 - 40 m away from K1, K2 and K3 well waters.

Aquifer of the study area is covered by talus deposits. Its thickness is approximately 30 m. Talus deposit contain clay layers and lens-shaped clay formations. On the talus deposit, only meadow has grown. The levels con-

taining clayed sand and gravel have been well-consolidated. During the rainy period, the rainfall to the talus deposit cannot reach ground water within the aquifer (quartzarenite), unless any technical intervention such as excavation has been performed in the talus deposition. The vertical fault in the Camurluk stream basin is accumulate to the groundwater moving eastward within the quartzarenite. Therefore, water shortage may not be encountered at the water wells in the study area on the north of the fault (Figure 11).

Quartzarenite aquifer is fed by rainfall and infiltration. The amount of precipitation in the study area is 694.5 mm. According to the [18] method, the potential evaporation value of the Camurluk stream basin was determined as 766.6 mm and the real one as 611.2 mm. According to the water balance of the Camurluk stream basin, the amount of water that can be used reliably was calculated as 206,400 m³/year.

The plagioclase mineral within the talus deposit was effective in the enrichment of Ca²⁺ ion in the water well sample taken from K2. Based on the heavy metals content of the well water of KS1, it was determined in the waters taken from the wells KS2 and KS3 that, some heavy metals such as Al³⁺, Fe²⁺, Ni²⁺, Mn²⁺ and Cu²⁺ have enriched in varying proportions in these wells. This increase in concentration was caused by interaction of the units belonging to talus left and released at the excavation area with 1 day severe precipitation.

The most important factors causing the chemical compositions of natural waters not change continuously during hydrologic cycle of natural waters in biosfer are the geological, structural and mineralogical controls [30, 31]. Storage (accumulation) of groundwater in joints and cracks of quartz arenite in the Camurluk stream basin and

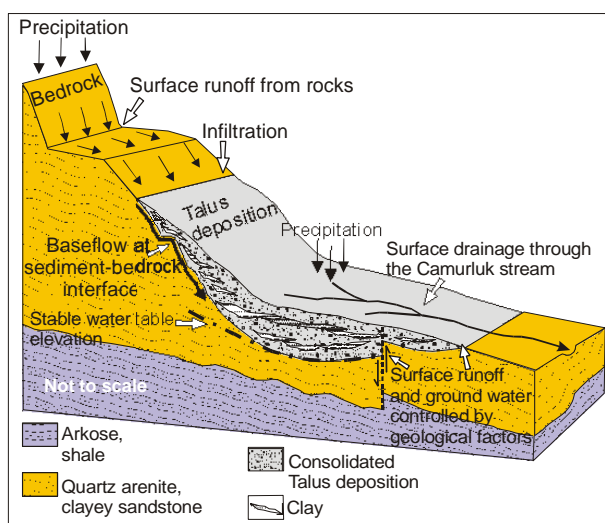


Figure 11. Schematic diagram showing the internal structure and groundwater and surface water flow pathways in the talus deposition (modified from [16]).

chemical compositions of groundwaters not being negatively affected by talus deposit are owing to mineralogical composition of quartzarenite and clay levels and vertical fault in the study area (**Figure 11**).

Water-mineral interaction in the surface water that became turbid after a rainfall with the water-soil interaction at the excavation area, Al^{3+} concentration of 189 ppb ($\mu\text{g/l}$) and Fe^{2+} concentration of 185 ppb ($\mu\text{g/l}$) detected in the KS2 well water (**Table 4**) proves that the drinking water limit value of 200 ppb ($\mu\text{g/l}$) permitted for Al^{3+} and Fe^{2+} ions by Regulation Concerning Water Intended for Human Consumption was approached. So, since upsetting the natural balance of talus deposit outcropping in the Camurluk stream basin shall negatively affect the quality of underground water, in order to people drink healthy water, such undertakings that shall disturb the stability of geological units should not be permitted.

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